We extract the following from a trade circular issued by Mesers. J. M. Douglas and Co., of Montreal, under date of 16th Sept. ultimo

The presence of the Ticonderoga is to assist in further-

ing the commercial interests of the United States, and

we hope that our talands interest will be forwarded as

"Our wool market has remained quiet, and but few transactions have taken place, buyers and sellers' views being too far apart. Within the past few days, however, being too far apart. Within the past few days, however, a better tone is apparent, and the manufacturers will require to buy before long. By latest English news, we have sdvice of a very firm market, and that prices are expected to be higher. We therefore look for an active market here during the next months. Although at the moment general trade is quiet, owing to its being the season for our annual fairs and exhibitions, it is fast improving, and we believe an era of prosperity is opention and for the Dominion which will be unsurpassed in ing up for the Dominion which will be unsurpassed its history. Cable news from London this morning con irm the success of our Ministers in forming a Syn composed of large financial concerns in London, Paris and New York, to build the Canadian Pacific railroad, and that the agreement was signed yesterday. The scheme includes the extension of the Canadian Central road to St. Pani, Min., via the Saulte St. Marie, and a junction with the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba road, to the Great West of Canada and the United States."

A copy of the following letter, on a subject which deserves attention, has been forwarded to us by the

"San Francisco, September 28, 1880. To His Excel-lency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, Hawaiian islands. Dear Sir, In consultation with many shipperson this port to the Sandwich Islands, we protest against the extortionate charge allowed to be made by the Hawaiian Consulate here. Before Reciprocity, a cer tificate for \$500, or however small, was charged one dollar, and a certificate on invoices for \$500 and upwards the charge for certificate was two dollars; but since Reciprocity, a second certificate is required instead of an extra two dollars is charged, to which we object. way of illustration, a party here wishes to ship a present to a friend in Honolulu—some potatoes, onions, and apples, of the value of \$10 each time, and repeats the same for ten months in the year—it will come to 30 per cent, on the cost for certificates only, besides the cus-tomary charges of stamp, &c., in Honoluiu, which makes it almost a prohibition, unless compelled to send in such quantities that does away with the benefit of Reciprocity You will perceive the United States in this respect was you will perceive the United States in this respect was better off with your Government before than after Reci-procity. It checks trade here. One certificate with the important part of the second one embodied in it, with same charges as before Reciprocity, would have met the case, and given satisfaction. Your obedient servant.—A United States Taxpayer and Trader to the Sandwich

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS. Oct 16—Schr Julia A Long, Gilley, from Arctic Ocean 14—Hawaiian bk Hawaii, Whitney, 35 dys frm Jaluit 14—U S Siconderoga, Cromwell, 35 days from Kobe,

Oct 9-Schr Waiehn, Reynolds, for Johnson and Fan-nings Islands. 10-Brit bk Oberon, Harvey, for Portland, Oregon. 11—Ger bk Gesine Brons, Trumbach for Hongkong 13—Brkine, Eureka, Nordberg, for San Francisco.

Vessels for Honolulu from Foreign Ports. Am bk Mohican, New York, due Nov 1-5 M W Tufts, San Francisco, loading: M W Tufts, San Francisco, loading.
Amy Turner, Boston due Nov
Lignie Iredale, Liverpoot loading Aug 1
Viola, Liverpoot loading Aug 1
Kale, Bremen loading Aug —
Bk G F Hendel, loading at Bremen, July 21
C B Bishop, Bremen loading Aug 4
Ger bk Lasker, Whampoa, loading Aug 24
Am bk J M Clerk, Hongkong, loading Aug 24
Swedish bk Hermine, Hongkong, loading Aug 24
Ger stm Cassandra, Whampoa, due

NAVAL

U S Ticonderoga Brig Nicholaus Haw bk Kalakaus Bark Gensine Brons Ektne J A Falkinburs Bk Forest Queen Schr Julia A Long Bk Hawaii Schr Lancashire Witch

MEMORANDA. MASTER.-Left the harbor of Honolulu on the 29th March and with fair weather passed through the Fox islands to the Behrings sea on the 22nd of April; on the 26th of the same month struck the ice, Cape Navarin 15 miles to the SW : saw plenty of whales going to the NE. Experienced heavy gales for seven days, wind blowing strong from the SE, lost head gear and had three boats stove. May 6, passed through the ice into the Arctic. and on 26th June, got our first whale. On July 2nd, in lat. 68-30, long 168-45, fell in company with whaling yessels Progress, Hunter, Thomas Pope, Fleetwing, Abraham Barker and the Loleta all on whaling ground, fish plenty, weather pleasant and little ice. July 14, in lat 68-53, long 170-49, we struck another school of whales and got two July 25, in lat 69-30, long 170-28, we spoke American revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, engaged in looking for whalers Vigilant and Mt Walliston and steamer Jeanette. she reported no tidings. In lat 71:, long 173-54, fell in with whalers Dawn Helen Mar Pacific, Norman Rainbow, Hidalgo, Tropic Bird, Frances Palmer, and schooner Alaska. Experienced thick fogs for two weeks, and worked up close to Herald Island, saw no vessels or signs of wrecks. Struck our last whale on the 27th August, in lat 71.45, long 167.44, no other vessels in sight. On the 29th of August, fog set in and we took our departure for Plover bay to boil down, and arrived there in company with steam whaler Mary and Helen, on the 5th of September. The catch of the season by the different vessels up to the 14th of September, as reported is as follows :-Stmr Mary and Helen, 27 whales; bk Progress, 17; bk Rainbow, 20; bk Hunter, 15; bk Fleetwing, 15; bk Coral, 15; bk Pacific, 5; bk Helen Mar, 10; bk Frances Palmer, 6; bg Hidalgo, 8; bg Tropic Bird, 8; schr Alaska, 10: Sea Breeze, 15; Dawn, 10; Thomas Pope, 10. The catch of the Norman or Eliza was unknown. The Thomas Pope and Coral had sailed for San Francisco from St Lawrence island, to ask assistance for his vesse which had gone ashore on that island, on the 4th of Sep tember. In response we started in company with the stmr Mary and Helen to the scene of the wreck, and stmr Mary and Helen to the scene of the wreck, and arrived there on the evening of the 17th September. Found that vessel was high and dry, and could not be got off. Took portion of the crew, including captain and chief officer, on board on the 18th of September took our departure for Honolulu, and on the 23rd of September passed the Fox islands. Had strong winds and squally weather from thence to port, and arrived on Honolulu harbor at 6.30 a.m. 10th October. All well. REPORT OF THE SCHOONER LANCASHIRE WITCH, EDEKL-

SEN, MASTER.-Left San Francisco; Oct 2, northerly and easterly winds, smooth sea and pleasant weather the whole passage. Sighted Molokai on the afternoon of the 14th, kept off shore cruising until 10 a m on the 16th, on which date took pilot on board and entered Honolulu

IMPORTS. From Jaluit, per Hawail, Oct 14-90 mats, 1 by coral.

EXPORTS.

For Johnson and Fanning's Islands, per schr Waiehn For San Francisco, per Eureks, Oct 13-4308 bags sugar 1612 bags rice, 495 pkgs molasses, 1651 bdls salt hides, 4 bdls sheep pelts, 171 dry hides, 3 bxs silver coin, 55 bchs bananas, 44 csks tallow, 23 bdls sacks. Value: domestic \$39,930.07; foreign \$3,330.

PASSENGERS.

From St Lawrence Island, per J A Long, Oct 11-B Dex-ter, M Parmenter, H T Dovell, Wm Friel, Antone Dailey For Hongkong, per Gesine Brous, Oct 11-8 Chinese, For San Francisco, per Eureka, Oct 13-Mr Barton and wife, Mr Welch, wife and boy, Mr Baldwin and wife, S V Wardrobe, E F Marshall, Mrs S P Carter, Mr Lacy, Mr

From Jaluit, per Hawaii, Oct 14-H Grosser, B Withers, and 184 South Sea Islanders. For Port Townsend, per Forest Queen, Oct 15-Mr Caveras, C F Boyd, wife and 4 children.

BIRTH.

grray, a daughter DIED.

Cover in this city on the 9th inst, at his residence, from paralysis, J. H. Coney, a native of New York City; aged 60 years and 4 months. Decessed held the position of Sheriff of the Island of Hawali for 18 years and was universally esteemed and respected. He leaves a loving wife, two sons and four daughters to mourn his loss.

San Francisco papers please copy.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14 .- A political prisoner confined five months recently hanged himself. Before he died he disclosed the names of the nihi list leaders and that of the author of the Winter Palace explosion, who is said to be a person already in custody.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.-The Official Gazette publishes an account of the reception of the Chi nese Ambassador, Marquis Tseng, by the Czar. The Marquis said the Emperor of China sincerely wishes that a treaty between the two countries could be arranged in a spirit of harmony and justice. The Czar replied that his desires were similar. Unfortunately, the Chinese Government had not hitherto corresponded with his wishes, but he was pleased to hear of the release of Chung How, late Ambassador of China, and requested Marquis Tseng to hasten to submit proposals for

on of the trenty. St. Petersburg, Sept. 24.—The Vedomosti says that the following news, which has not been confirmed, has been received from Turkestan: Major-General Levasheff telegraphs from Izaritziniek that on the 29th of July 74,000 troops on the road to Kuldja were delayed by severe fighting near Leantchu, and that 34,000 troops were said

HONOLULE, August 30, 1880. TO THE PATRONS OF THE "PACIFIC COMMERCIAL

undersigned would respectfully bring to your notice the fact that they have this day purchased from Mr. J. H. Brack all the right, title and interest in the newspaper known as the PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERuser, and also his entire claim to the Job PRINTING Business connected therewith. To facilitate their print ng business, and enable them to do good work at low prices, they have had stram introduced, making the tablishment without rival on the islands for quick patch, and consequently low rates at which they are prepared to do all kinds of Plantation, Commercial Coster, or other Printing, and they respectfully request YOUR DESIGNATION

Mr. FRANK GODFREY is Assistant Editor, and will attend to advertisements and business of a local nature. Mr. James Augp will have the superintendence as Fore-

Communications should be addressed, and accounts said to F. H. HATSELDEN, Agent for

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER COMPANY. We are now executing Job Printing work t exceedingly low rates. Our steam facilities comble us to print 100 neat Visiting Cards for \$1.50, former price, \$2.50; 1000 neat Bill Heads for \$5.00, former price \$7.50; 50 Posters for from \$2.50 to \$5,00, tormer price, \$2.50 to \$9.00; and other jobs at similar reductions.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Adbertiser.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16.

WE ARE accused of a purpose to antagonize the Hawaiians with the foreign popuation: but this charge will appear very unreasonable against a foreigner, whose subsistence is derived from an isolated territory, which can only be profitable or the reverse, by the favor or ill will of a Hawaian population, with whom he and his famly, as the only foreigners, have sojourned together in peace these many years. If the happy harmony and confidence between widely differing races which began with Kamehameha the Great, and continued by all his successors, should end in violent race prejudice and discord, we cannot think of any one who more likely would be a sufferer than the party so accused.

But this kind of accusation is a cuttle fish manœuvre to darken the waters of controversy, and to divert attention from the true grounds of opposition, and will be understood by those whose minds are not warped by prejudice or self interest.

The native population are at this time peaceful and law abiding. They have a grievance with which we have sympathized, their non-representation in the highest councils of the Government. And yet how have they shown their sense of this grievance? By meeting calmly and considerately, and passing a few resolutions of protest and recommendation, and that is the only kind of action that might possibly rather scatter every type abroad and have our tongue forever dumb, if we could believe that our discussion should embroil, what is now a peaceful commingling of race. which has produced results in Government, Legislation and social intercourse, which are the just renown of our Hawaii nei.

WHEN the City of Sydney was seen outde the reef flying the yellow flag, the apparition caused no little excitement in town, and long before any communication from the vessel had reached the shore it was currently reported in Honolulu that she had small-pox on board. How such tales arise it is always difficult to determine : but that this one gained ready credence was owing to the prevalence amongst us of a strong and very natural feeling of alarm lest that dread disease should visit us. The fact that many cases of small-pox have been recorded in San Francisco lately has awakened the public mind to the risk we are constantly running of its invasion. Some years ago, when a similar alarm spread through the kingdom, coming to us from other countries where, for very good reasons, it also prevailed, a very general vaccination of the population took place. But of late there has been great neglect of a practice which is now universal in all civilized communities, and compulsory in many of them. Since the most careful and efficient system of quarantine did not save Sydney from an outbreak of small-pox, it would be folly for us to rely wholly on such measures. Vaccination is a duty which Hawaiians of all other people ought not to neglect. The sad ravages which much milder diseases have made in our native population have been painful proofs of how great a calamity an invasion of small-pox here would be. If the stringent measures in regard to vaccination which are common in other countries be not resorted to. at least the precautions there taken to provide facilities for it, ought not to be neglected. Where vaccination is compulsory, Government physicians attend at appointed places to vaccinate infants without charge, and the utmost care is taken that the public

vaccinator is at all times supplied with healthy lymph. Whilst, however, we recognize its importance as a sanitary precaution, it is necessary to bear in mind that vaccination if indiscriminately undertaken by inexperienced persons may cause other evils almost as great as those which it is intended to prevent. Physicians in this country are generally agreed that in this way leprosy and other diseases have been promoted Vaccination by any but skilled hands ought not to be permitted, and pains should be taken to enable those who are qualified to perform the operation, to secure whenever needed a supply of lymph. We are glad to learn that the Board of Health is fully alive to the importance of this matter, and has, as a preliminary step, wisely sent to a medical institution in Boston for a the buildings be of wood or of more substantial quantity of pure lymph.

In connection with this matter comes the question : Are our quarantine regulations all that they ought to be? There may be nothing more required at this port, but can the same be said for all the ports in other islands. At no other port than Honolulu is there any health-officer properly so called. If small-pox should unfortunately be brought amongst us, it is more likely to be at some out-port than here that it is brought ashore. It cannot be beyond the power of the Government and the Board of Health to take a step in advance, and put an end to this anomalous state of things. There is no port of entry at which some duly qualified medical men does not reside. The cost of making proper arrangements ought not to be considered. What would be the cost of neglecting them if the dreadful scourge, of which we have been writing,

should gain a foothold here? IT is curious that nothing has been hitherto done to assist the Hawaiian native to train himself as an artizan or as a tradesman. The Lahainaluna School is the only institution in existence over and above the ordinary schools that aims at fitting native youths for any walk in life. But the education furnished there appears to be only useful in one direction. It is a school for Interior, or Royal Commissioners, or a full-blown native lawyers; and however useful in its to be fighting with a force of 30,000, partly Chinese regulars. results to themselves its scholars may have found the training they received there. found the training they received there, civilized people, we should like to see a change.

the school cannot from this point of view be looked upon as an unmixed blessing to to the race, since our native lawyers have in too many instances proved themselves mischief-makers among their fellow countrymen and their worst oppressors. If the Kingdom has not the means to institute a technical school, the old-fashioned system of apprenticeship might be fallen back upon. Money could not be better spent than in having the native youth taught some better trades than that of selling fruit and fish, which seem to be the highest they aspire to, some more useful art than the weaving of a lei, some wider knowledge of agriculture than is obtained by the cultivation of taro. They are apt to learn, and as cunning-fingered as the youth of any other race, white, yellow, brown or black. And though you may never hope to coax or drive the adult Hawaiian out of the ways he has adopted, the rising generation might be led by the exercise of a little painstaking kindness to rise to a higher CHAS. BLACKBURLBrahms

WE ARE pleased to learn that Minister Carter, as President of the Board of Health proposes to construct a sea-wall along a portion of the shore on our city front, and by filling-in landward, cover up a large space of noisome mud-flats; and thereby not only obtain a large area of valuable terra firma, but also effect a great sanitary improvement for the city.

HON. SAMUEL G. WILDER, in a fair and onsiderate letter, takes our senior editor to task for certain statements. He says there is full proof that every dollar that could have been claimed for the sale of hides and tallow was passed to the credit of the Board of Health." We have no

About lumber, Mr. Wilder says, "the Government could have other lumber, or the money returned"-that had been paid in advance. And that was all the point we had in view, that money had been paid in advance for lumber, not yet delivered to the Government.

doubt that all that was obtained, was so

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

NEGRALI HE WEORY The absence of any vigorous and vigilant government of the city is shown by nothing more plainly than by the want of Building Regulations. Had there been any form, however imperfect, of municipal government, restrictions would long ago have been placed upon builders and their employers, both in regard to the character of their structures, and their interference with the public highways. The latter, which is the minor matter, has attracted a good deal of attention lately on account of the inconvenience to which the public have been put by the manner in which footpaths and roadways have been obstructed by builders and other tradesmen. We do not know whether the laws of the kingdom provide any remedy when these obstructions are carried beyond bounds or not. That they have been carried beyond all reasonable bounds in several instances of late no one but the culprits themselves will venture to deny. If a man should drive on the wrong side of the street he is liable to be fined heavily; but, so far as we know, his piling bricks in the street so that there is not room left for two vehicles to pass either on the wrong side or the right is not a punishable offence. Elsewhere the builder is confined to certain limits proportioned to the work he has on hand, and also to the available width of the street. He has also to erect a hoarding round the space he is permitted to use, and has to construct a sufficient footpath of planks round his hoarding, and protect the same with a hand-rail. He is also obliged to provide lights sufficient to prevent accidents arising from his obstructions not being seen. The sooner such regulations obtain in Honolulu the better. If they are deemed important in towns where the streets are sixty to a hundred feet wide, how much more are they needed here.

Far more important, however, are the Regulations which control the style and character of buildings. What we lack here can best be pointed out by detailing what duties are imposed on persons building in other towns where vigorous and vigilant municipal government exists. The man who desires to build, or even to make substantial alterations in an old building must first give notice to the town surveyor or engineer, stating what he wishes to undertake, and handing in his plans and specifications. It is the duty of the surveyor to see that these plans conform to the by-laws. The latter generally prescribe certain areas within which the erection of wooden or iron buildings is not allowed-a precaution of the utmost importance in a town as crowded as Honolulu is. Beyond these prescribed areas wooden buildings are still under restriction, it being usual to fix a distance, generally ten feet, within which no one may approach his neighbor's boundary with a wooden building. Wooden buildings are not allowed to closely adjoin one another-even on a man's own land unless divided by brick or stone walls carried two feet above their roofs. Brick buildings must have their dividing walls similarly carried up beyond their roofs. These restrictive measures have been dictated by alarming and costly experience, and it is too much to expect that Honolulu will escape similar emphatic instruction for an indefinite period, unless we follow in the footsteps of those who have learnt the lesson, and now take precautions to prevent a recurrence of such forced studies. It is not merely for the sake of precaution against fires that Building Regulations are enforced elsewhere. Safety of construction is insisted upon, and, according to the size of the building, certain measurements of beams, joists. bressemers, and so forth have to be used, whether material. Moreover, in regard to all parts of buildings which overhang or cover-in the public footpaths, strict regulations are enforced. Verandahs must be carried to the full width of the footpath, and provided with proper gutters and downpipes to conduct rainwater into the channels. In this town the value and propriety of gutters at the eaves of buildings does not appear to have been recognized. The water that falls on our roofs is allowed to find the rendiest way to the ground. We have in our mind's eye at this moment a store which, as buildings go in Ponolulu, is one of some pretention, the rainwater from which is carefully gathered into downpipes. and by them discharged on to the verandah roofs. From thence it finds its way to the street channel in great streams, the verandah having no gutters or downpipes except at one point where they have been found desirable to protect the spot where customers' horses are generally hitched up. The The natural consequence of this arrangement is, that the channel is worn into holes at certain places, in which pools of water and mud remain long after other parts of the street are dry. is no solitary case. It differs from the majority. insomuch as any guttering and spouting is used at all. As at least half the verandahs in the town are not as wide as the footpath, the rain

CORRESPONDENCE.

espondents, our columns being open to all for the disussion of public affairs from every point of view. Correspondents will please observe that all letters must be authenticated by the names of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. SIR :- Whosver looks over the local newspapers of the day cannot fail to observe the fact which is every where made apparent of a universal feeling of distrust, an ineradicable impression on the public mind of a most unsettled and unsatisfactory state of Haw-

To select one instance, read and think over the article in the Gazette of the 18th, commencing " An acquaintance of ours." What can be made of it? What is intended? What is the meaning of the sentence "strong thinking is against what they are pleased to regard as their principles?" Evidently much more is there meant than expressed. breathes revolution. It is redolent of war and blood If strong thinking is not evil as well why should it be opposed to principle? If strong thinking means the perpetration of violent deeds when a favorable opportunity occurs; if the principles of peacable men and even of old women are to be outraged and set at naught by those who are not encumbered with such old fashioned impediments to action, it is pretty plain that the country, if not in a state of revolution, is not far removed from it; and it behoves those who are threatened, particularly those who are responsible for the maintenance of the public peace, and the security of the lives of themselves and other old women so derisively spoken of to take warning by the muttered thunderings, and provide means either to ward off the political storm, or if it should break, to ensure that the following devastation and ruin fall, as much as possible, on the originators of the mischief; that the engineer be hoisted by his own

In the same paper appears a lengthy article on Immigration from British India, the desire apparently existing of entering into a new discussion on the

Now it is the opinion of some people that that matter has already been sufficiently ventilated, much more so in fact than has been considered desirable by those who, with little intermission, have held the reins of government since the commencement of the present reign; and that for any useful purpose a further discussion would be vain, a mere waste of time. The measure is, as intended, permanently shelved, and if what Mr. Rhodes has said about the offer of the British Government to send Mr. Wodehouse to India to promote that immigration be true, that man must be endowed with a tolerable fund either of innocence or assurance who would again approach the British Government on the same subject whilst the present cabinet continues in office.

This brings me to another article in the same paper. It is significant that the Gazette stigmatises as " crimes " certain acts described by the gentleman just named in previous numbers of this paper. without defining them by any peculiar title or name. Now it must be acknowledged by every one privileged with the acquaintance of the accomplished the subject of law or the application of its terms and definitions, he knows perfectly well what he is talking about, and that it is not likely he would, without good reason, turn round and lay himself open to attack by the friends he has hitherto so ably de-

The fact of his having done so is suggestive. It leads one almost to believe that he has been travelling in a wrong direction; that a new light has dawned upon him, and that hereafter, as becomes a good citizen he will espouse the cause of right against wrong, bring relief to the oppressed, and merited censure to the wrong doer. Indeed that one little word signifies as much as Lord Burleigh's nod.

To return to the article on Immigration a subject be it remembered vital to Hawaii and her people. The writer speaking of Chinese, South Sea Islanders. and Portuguese, says " of the former we have more

Now certain residents, amongst whom are to be found all three of the gentlemen now in the Cabinet, have informed a Chinese company that twenty-five hundred coolies could find employment here, have sent for a thousand or more, and in case women come with the men are willing to give board and lodging free to one woman for every ten men. And yet the same paper finds it right to say " No better choice of a Ministry could be made." " A Cabinet which will have and deserve the unqualified confidence and respect of the whole country," in spite of the undenied and undefended exploit of London, and the Chinese horror so hateful to our friends across the water and nearly every individual, native or foreign, in this community, fed and fostered by these same

The Saturday Press thinks "the present is no time for such people (natives) to be in the Cabinet."

And yet a few short weeks ago a Cabinet of which two of these people were members was all that could be desired, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the country-according to the Gazette. Is it then admitted that the Government by natives is a failure? If so what remains but an

appeal to the great powers who have such large inrests here to take under their protection both sovereign and people? Such an appeal to be entertained must come from those in authority. Who will make it?

"The Need of Laborers."

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser Sin :- Observing certain queries on the subject of the importation of Hindeo Coolles, are of interest here at present, we venture to submit an answer

them.

This question of laborers being a general one equiring prompt solution, we are of opinion. rom direct and personal contact with this chief of labor, that as to the Political aspect, if sufficiently active interest were evinced by Planters and others individually and collectively concerned, the weight of their experiences, and force of their needs, would suffice as an answer, so far as " Hawaii nei " is to be advantaged; and as to the possibility of conflicting authorities, the Hindoo Coolies relative position here, would in no degree differ from that of his fellows under other flags, and notably that of France, with whom a convention

Food-No more easily ted, nor housed laborer exists than the East Indian Coolie. . His wants are small, and he cares not at all, if his debts are

His sustenance consists mainly of rice, with Ghee," (rancid butter) salt, and flour in small quantities; and, when able to afford it, meat, or adds an interest peculiarly its own. By whom if not in fact anything that he can make into a curry by Californians, can the life of that great region of nd cook in the open air.

As to the adherence of particles of pork or fat, in pollution of their food, being attributable as causes of the Indian Rebellion and mutiny, such cartridge-biting fallacies have long since exploded from assignment to the real cause, viz. a Wababee

Religious idyosyncrasies with regard to food are applicable only to the high caste Mussulmen and Brabmins, and in no way instigate the laboring

Physique-Differe equally with depth of color and dialect, from the plainsman of Behar to the hillmen of Nepaul, as is the case with the inhabitants of other large tracts of territory. Selection would be desirable. But the various tribes of the Himalayas from Assam to Jammoo would appear to offer men very suitable to this country as they are inured to working in excessive heat or cold They are short in stature, but strong and active men, who make light of bearing a load 50 lbs Gove erument standard on their backs from daylight to dusk,-through valleys where the thermometer ranges to 136° to 140° Fahrenheit, or on passes 12,000 ft. above the sea, amidst the eternal snow. with the Pandy of the plains who is usually a tall

weed, and easily succombs to a strain upon his strength, or to an epidemic.

The Tamil from the Malabar coast is of average falling from them destroys the paths. Surely it is time that some authority, be it Minister of fares well in districts of low temperature ; for in-City Council, were empowered to deal with these stance, that of Dickoya in Ceylon, where frost has matters. If only for the sake of being like other been a visitor, and where the mean temperature is somewhat similar to that of these latitudes.

Agreements-In their own country hands are taken on and paid per diem or per mensem as occaston directs, and usually on a verbal under-

In Ceylon the custom is for the Coolie to sign an agreement binding him to the planter until the crop is barvested. He may then return to India or a time : But in the majority of cases, especially of late years, (owing to the recurrence of the Indian famine) they prefer to abide in their new some, and some are found remaining on the same states for five years.

So far as causing trouble anent their contracts. they prefer little or no complaint, provided they of the monopolists and of the men in whose way are justly and humanely treated, and they invariably look to the Planter as their master, adviser,

In the West Indies the Hindoo coolie executes an indenture with the employer for a term of five years' service, and if re engaging for a further term of five years, his return free passage to India is accorded him-a privilege he rarely avails himself of.

Estimates-Assuming a steamer were chartered for their conveyance ; the " per capita " charge per adult would not exceed \$100; but supposing it amounted to \$150, the outlay would be more than compensated for by the superiority of the labor and the reduced rate of wage.

The daily pay received in their own country av- and well written. erages sixpence. In Ceylon it varies from sixpence to eightpence, with an extra penny for each to the Gang Master (one to every ten men), i. e., \$3.75 to

From this is deducted the cost of the rice they re ceive But for argument's sake, if the above rates of wages, &c. be doubled we have \$7.50 to \$10 per mensem-as against the present rate of labor bere, \$18 to \$25, or even \$28, inclusive of food.

Presuming the Government would charge itself with the conveyance of women and children at these For East Indian Coolie, Passage per adult, say....... \$ 150 Pay, &c. per annum, at a mean rate of \$8 per men-

Balance in favor of employer of Hindoo..... For present labor, Pay per annum at mean rate of \$21 per mensem 2 months' pay, &c. at \$8 per mensem.

2 months' pay, &c. at \$21 per mensem ... Or a saving to the employer in 5 years of \$680 per

Supplies for Ceylon are mostly drawn from the Mulabar coast, Singapore and Madras. Those for the West Indies, from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay ; but chiefly from Calcutta.

A marked feature in this class of laborer is the acility with which he adapts himself to domestic service of all kinds; he is tructable, dovile, faithful, and abstemious; and in immigration is surrounded by " Lares and Penates," (limited in most cases to a "chillum chee" and a "hubble bubble," 1. e "Brass pot" and "Pipe," and accompanied (in Pinafore parlance) by " his sisters, and his cou-

sips, and his aunts " Though by no means a swarthy angel, he is ready made laborer for plantation and domestic service; and it is not generally known that the humblest Indian craftsman is at heart an artist, though possibly unprogressive, and somewhat too timorously faithful to tradition for style; he is moreover uxorious and of a jealous temperament where his wife and children are concerned. They too, are able and ready to work in the fields as well as the head of the family, and the women are very domesticated and of

nodest bearing. From the obligatory recognition by the Indian Government that famine is no longer to be looked upon as an accident, but as a regular recurring calamity, for which timely provision must be annually made, an illimitable and regular supply might be reasonably anticipated on the convention being se-

It is always easier to detect a disease than devise a cure But other fields of labor having proved in adequate for the requirements of this Kingdom, and the due developement of the main source of its revenue—we venture to suggest that the attempt practical experience) seems to offer so many advantages : and these can be vouched for by all cognizant of the details bearing on this question. We are, Sir, Yours obediently,

H WHALLEY NICHOLSON. W. FORSYTH GRANT. CHAS D. MILLER Honolulu, Oct. 14, 1880.

"The Californian." The Californian for the current month maintains the standard of former numbers. To say this is to praise it highly, for the quality of the Magazine has always been good. This is the tenth number, and we should have been glad to learn that the success of the publication, from a pecuniary point of view had been as great as its literary merits deserve. That result would have been new in the annals of such enterprises as this, and we gather from an announcement, which appeared last month and is repeated in the number before us, that, up to the present time, the Californian has not succeeded in getting out of that beaten track in which periodic deficits end by wholly discouraging the most enthusiastic of promoters. If any word we can say will increase the income of so valuable an out-come of the culture of the Pacific States we are ready to say it, for outside the list of the great Magazines of New York and London there is none published in the English language higher in tone, more cleverly written or more judiciously edited than the Californian. If any one doubts this we suggest that he should at once purchase the back numbers and read them. If after that he remains a sceptic we do not

wish to have him installed anywhere as a literary

We should be glad to notice in detail each of the more important articles in this number of the Californian, but as newspaper space is limited we must confine ourselves to some account of the contents of the Magazine, and a few remarks on certain points that seem to call for comment. One of the strong points of the Californian is its fiction. It has not yet aspired to imitate its most eminent contemporaries and publish by instalments a full grown novel. When we remember that the whole staff of contributors are working con amore, without pay or the hope of it, we need not wonder at this, but rather that we find so many ready to write good stories for the sake of establishing the fame of their local Magazine. One thing is notable in these stories. With scant exception their characters and scenery are local. " A prophet is without honor in his own country," may be true, but the same can hardly be said of story tellers. The local coloring which San Francisco is the capital ever be truly portrayed. Visitors, or those who study lands and peoples they have not visited by the aid of books, give us, however unintentionally, but distorted and incomplete pictures of their life and scenery. But the stories in the Californian have in these respects a ring about them of truth to nature, and this is their especial value. For this we can forgive the occasional evidence of a lack of wider experience of the world, and the phrases, names and allusions which are only quite intelligible to those who have the same local knowledge as the writer. In the number before us there are two short stories, " Penelope's Web " and "Liz." both by ladies, and both we need not bardly add, romantic love tales, each with a small spice of the improbable. Besides these there is the continuation of "A Strange Confession" a longer tale by Mr. W. C. Morrow which promises to be an exciting story. In "A private letter," Professor Sill endeavours

to instruct some of his young contemporaries in the proper use of the anxiliaries "shall" and "will" He begins well and contrives to make a tiresome subject interesting, but gradually appears to get into a fog himself, leaving the student rather perplexed than helped. He might as well try to theorize on the vagaries of our irregular verbs. As with these so with the use of shall and will, the only road to exact knowledge is to learn by heart their variations in standard speech. An article on " Education in stature, and though preferring a hot climate, he Japan " gives an account of the extraordinary effort. commenced in 1871, which the government is making to adopt to that country modern Western School methods. The scheme on hand as promulmaking to adopt to that country modern Western
School methods. The scheme on hand as promulgated in 1872 involves the establishment, in course of has maintained with other Governments. As

time, of no less than 55,000 primary schools besides a large number of high and normal schools and eight universities. In "Our Road-builders and the State," Mr. A. Del Mar takes up the cudgels for the monopolists who have got possession of almost all the avenues of traffic on the Pacific States and a huge area of their lands also. He makes good his case because he only deals with one phase of a question which is, and must continue to be a burning one. Mr. Del Mar is a long way from seeing all that is involved in the subject he has taken in hand, the ultimate adjustment of which, whenever it takes place, will involve much wider interests than those they now stand. In an article on "John G. Whittier" Mr. John Murray says, "let me take heart to declare a growing conviction among all classes that John G. Whittier is, of right, our national poet." Throughout the article he plays very prettily the part of worshipper, but it cannot be said that he has any thing to advance which is likely to carry a crowd with him in his idolatry or in the belief expressed in the words we have quoted.

We have already exceeded the limits prescribed for this article and can only add to it that "Winter in Berlin," " A trip to the Shoshone Falls," " Cruising in a Chinese Man-of-War." and several of the minor articles in this Magazine are extremely interesting

ANGLICAN CHURCH SYNOD.

A synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii has been constituted. At the summons of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Honolula a conference of the clergy of the Diocese and Lay Representatives of each congregation met on Monday evening in the schoolroom connected with St Andrews' pro-Cathedral. There were present the Right Reverend the Bishop, presiding : Clergy-Reverend T. Blackburn B A, Rev. erend C. E. Groser B. A. of Wailuku, Reverend A. Mackintosh, and the Reverend S. H. Davis of South Kona, Hawaii; Lay Representatives-Mesers. E. Hutton, E. W. Jordan, Antone Rosa and F. Hayselden, Capt. W. H. Mist R. N. and Mr. G. S. Harris. After the proceedings had been opened with prayer the Conference was addressed by the Bishop who presented for consideration a draft Constitution for the Church. His Lordship explained the provisions of the proposed Constitution and pointed out that they did not in any way interfere with the status of the already existing Board of Trustees of Church Property The Conference then proceeded to the consideration of the draft. The fundamental provisions of the Constitution were unanimously adopted. There was sufficient difference of opinion upon minor matters not fundamental, to protract the proceedings to a rather late hour on Wednesday evening but the Constitution adopted differs in no material particular from the original draft. It provides that there shall be meetings of the Synod every two-years and that representatives be elected every four-years. The members of the Conference were constituted the first Synod. The only business transacted by the Synod was the end T. Blackburn B. A., Mr. Jordan and Capt. Mist to confer with laymen in the outlying districts with the view Church organization there-The Synod then adjourned sine die.

Of the Lay Representatives present Messrs. Jordan and Hutton were elected by the Englishspeaking congregation of St. Andrews, Mr. Antone Rosa by the Hawaiian congregation at St. Andrews, Mr. F. Hayselden by the Wailuku, and Lahaina congregations Capt. Mist and Mr. Harris by the Kona and Kau congregations (Hawaii) respectively.

Latest Foreign News.

RESISTANCE TO THE CESSION OF DULCIGNO. London, Sept. 27 .- A correspondent at Gravosa says: The Ottoman frigate Schliemanich lies off Dulcigno. She will be summoned to withdraw, and if she offers resistance, must unavoid-

ably be destroyed or sunk. A Constantinople disputch says; The last note of the Porte, refusing to surrender Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration be abandoned, was in a great part the Sultan's own composition. It required as a condition for the surrender of Dulcigno, not only that the demonstration be abanoned, but that no demonstration be employed in connection with the Greek frontier or any other

uestion, and that no other concession in the future shall be demanded for Montenegro. Constantinople, Sept. 27.—The spirit of reck-less defiance is becoming more and more intense at the Palace. For several days past the Sultan has refused to listen to any objections to the pol-icy which he has adopted, and has issued an order that any official who shall be heard expressing contrary opinions will be dismissed and exiled. Never before since the time of Mahomed the Ter-

rible has such an order been issued. London, September 28 .- A Berlin dispatch says: The Powers have peremptorily demanded of the Sultan the immediate recall of Riza Pasha and the surrender of Dulcigno.

Ragusa, September 28 .- The Council of War called on the arrival of the Montenegrin envoy decided to postpone action until the Admirals had again consulted with their respective Governments. Great indignation is expressed at the nsulting defiance of the Porte, and it is believed that the Turkish frigate off Dulcigno is employing the time gained by negotiations in laying torpedoes. The Montenegrin envoy brought a copy of a written formal statement from Riza Pasha, the Turkish commander, that he would use force in event of the violation of Turkish territory. The British consul, in leaving Scutari, received a most important communication from the Albanian chiefe, declaring that the instant that the Porte ceased to act with them, they would submit to the will of Europe. Riza Pasha's notes to the Admirals are flippant and

CANDAHAR, Sept. 29 .- It is a mistake to suppose that the country is completely pacified. Ayoob Khan's victory gave a great impulse to fanaticism. The Mollahs are everywhere preaching a fresh rising, and are urging that the defeat of Ayoob Khan by General Roberts was owing to the reliance the Afghan leader placed on his regulars, and their desertion at the critical mo-

SIMIA, Sept. 27.—The Ameer of Afghanistan expresses an intention of visiting India as soon as possible. All is quiet in Cabul

London, Sept. 27 .- A meeting of 500 Orangemen, at Gilford, County Down, has passed resolations calling upon the Government to suspend trial by jury in murder cases, and declaring that citizens of the United States and other foreigners, abusing the hospitality of the country by denouncing the institutions of the United Kingdom New York, Sept. 27 .- A Dublin special to the

Herald says :- Lord Mountmorris was mur-dered on Saturday night at Galway. The scene of the assassination was a neck of land between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib. London, Sept. 28.—A Dublin dispatch says:

—" Parnell does not fear any prosecution against speakers of the Land League, as they doubtless

would be abortive. Illegal drilling continues at The murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited feeling of alarm little short of a panic among il respectable classes.

France The Papal Nuncio has had a very courteous interview with Bartholemy Saint Hilaire, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with Jules Ferry, the Premier. The Nuncio has not even hinted the dea of quitting France.

Bartholemy Saint Hilaire, Minister of Foreign ffairs, has addressed the following circular to the diplematic agents of France abroad : " My first duty is to request you to assure the Governments to which you are accredited that the new Cabinet will make no change in the loreign policy of its predecessors. France has never atof peace, so fruitful of advantage for her pros perity and honor. This system, inaugurated by the wisdom of President Thiers, has been followed with constancy for the last ten years, and borne excellent fruits. We shall remain faithful

for myself, I shall apply all my strength to a object, and for assistance in this patriotic tail rely much apon devoted co-operation from the representatives of our diplomacy."

American. Chicago, Sep. 26 .- A Washington dispatsays : The Secretary of the Treasury has ein the following information in regard to tion at ports of various sections of the conduring the ten years from June 30, 1880. rived at Atlantic ports north of Cape Henry, V. 2.131,432 : Atlantic ports south of Cape Henry Va., 2662; guil ports, 47,239; lake ports, 486 025; Pacific posts, 145,819; total 2,812,17 The total arrival of immigrants at Southern pon-49,901, and constituted 13 per cent of the immigration.

San Francisco, Sept. 30 .- The Supreme Coun on Tuesday afternoon, decided that there won be no election in San Francisco this year. A KUL the Judges concur in the dession, except Judg Myrick, who dissents. This gives Mayor Ka loch and others whom the citizens of San Fran cisco want to get rid of a new lease of office.]

Hew Adbertisements.

H. W. SEVERANCE.

HAWAHAN CONSUL AND COMMISSION AND MERCHANT, 316 California Street, San Francisc Calfornia. @ Room No. 4. SPECIAL NOTICE. PROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL

Honolulu, Oct 16th, 1880. (ol6 lm) E. B. THOMAS

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